POLICE FORCE STIRRED UP.

CAPT. DOHERTY DECLARES WAR

ON COMMISSIONER MARTIN.

Three Other Captains in Whose Cases De

etstens Are Due Superintendent Byrnes

Issues Orders to Captains, Presumably

About Straw Bondsmen-Mr. Nicoli Ro-

tires from the Defence of the Polles.

The fall of Capt. Doherty and his ward men,

Mechan and Hock, is said to be but the begin-

ning of wholesale prosecutions which, it is whis-pered in the air around Police Headquarters,

may result in wholesale dismissals. No order

were made public yesterday for the preparation

of any new cases, but the getting ready of those

already ordered against the five Sergeants who

were in the habit of taking Mrs. Thurow's

bonds for her arrested girls, and against Roundamen David J. Mallon and Emanue

Meyer for perjury, was under way. Superintendent Byrnes had the blotters of the Fifth street

station under examination. There is no ques-

tion that Mrs. Thurow was accepted as bail, and

what the accused Sergeants can plead in de-

fence is not apparent, unless they say that they were soting under orders. But the law gives

them the discretion to accept or refuse ball offered for misdemeanors, and it is doubtful if orders could be given that would relieve them of

the responsibility that goes with the discretion

The accused Sergeants are Hugh Clark, now of the Central Office, James W. Jordan, Felix

McKenna, and George C. Liebers of the East

Fifth street station, and Charles A. Parkinson,

now of the East Thirty-fifth street station. I

will be remembered that Capt. Deherty told in

The letter is as follows:

To Alex S. Williams, Inspector, de.

DEAR Sim: In this morning's journals I read that
Capt. Doherty, in the course of his examination before the Police Countissioners resterday, intimated
that Mr. Wellman had received from me some paper
handed to me as counsel for the Police Department
before the Lexow Counsiltee.

I used hardly say that he was mistaken, and that, of
course, I have had no communication of any sort with
Mr. Wellman or his associates in any proceeding
against Capt. Doherty or any other Captain or inspector.

against Capt. Deherty or any other Captain or Inspector.

But I awaii myself of this incident to express to you in writing and through you to the Inspectors and Captains what I have heretofore asked superintend on Byrnes to communicate, namely, that intendiately on the adjournment of the Lexow Committe and the passage of a resolution by the Police Commissioners directing the preparation of charges against officers of the department for whom I had been acting I decided I could not consistently, with my views of professional propriety. Continue thereafter in matters growing out of the Senate investigation or at its future resaions to represent either Commissions Martin, Commissioner Sheehan, or any of the uniformed force, and that my resignation as course in met be accepted. Yours truly.

DE LANCEY NICOLL.

Communicationer Martin, and vesterday that

Communicationer Martin said peeterday that Mr. Nicoll had told him a week or two ago that he was going to reeign for the reasons mentioned in the letter. No steps had yet been taken to replace Mr. Nicoll.

Mr. Nicoll telegraphed from Southampton, L. ..., tast night:

This will be the decision and settlement of the pending cases against Capt. Richard O'Connor of the Liberty street station, his ward man, sheridan, and Patrolinen Peter Milier and William Moody of bis command; Capt. Sievin of the Oak street station and Capt. Price of the West Thirty-seventh street station.

All of the tentimony in these cases was heard in April, but no decisions have been rendered. The new Commissioners, Murray and Kerwin, have read this testimony recently, and are now prepared to act.

Pair; southeast winds,

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TIE VOTES IN THE SENATE.

THE TARIFF BILL ESCAPES DE-PEAT BY A NARROW MARGIN.

Had Senator Stewart Voted with His Party the Backbone of the Sugar Schodule Would Have Been Broken and All Hope of Passing the Bill Would Have Been Lest-The Bill Finnily Sent Back to the Conference Without Instructions Senstors Hill and Irby and the Populists Voted with the Republicans and Senator Stewart Declined to Vote at All-What Will Mappen Next Is a Matter of Speculation and Doubt-Efforts Being Made by the Leaders to Patch Up an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, July 27 .- The contest in the Senate to-day over the attempt of the Democrats to carry out their caucus agreement and send the Tariff bill back to conference without instructions was short, sharp, and successful. By a tie vote the motion of Senator Wash burn to instruct the conferrees to strike out the differential one-eighth to the sugar refiners was lost, and the bill was returned to the conference committee, where the struggle between the House conferrees, backed up by the President, and the Senate conferrees, bound hand and foot to the Senate bill, will be renewed. Every Democratio Senator except Messra. Hill and Irby, voted in favor of the various motions looking to sending the bill back to conference, and the three Populists voted against the Demograts. Senator Stewart of Nevada declined to vote at all, as was anticipated. He lay on a sofa in the Republican cloak room during the roll calls, in full view of his colleagues and a portion of the gallery occupants, guarded by Senator Jones of Nevada, sitting at his feet, and Senator Lodge at his head. Together they were unable to get him off his back. Had the Nevada Senator voted with his party the backbone of the sugar schedule would have been broken, and all hope of patching up a tariff bill that could get through both Houses would have

Vice-President Stevenson missed a great opportunity to-day to inflate his Presidential boom started in South Carolina by Senator Butler, because he was in Bloomington instead of in the Senate chamber. If he had been in the chair he would have enjoyed the honor of casting the deciding vote in this great contest between the parties. His rote would not have changed the result, probably, for there is no reason to doubt that he would have voted with his colleagues to send the bill back to conference without instructions.

Prior to this settlement of the dispute there was a lively skirmish over the point of order made by Senator Gray that the Senate had no right to instruct its conferrees with regard to one portion of a disputed schedule as proposed by the Wash-burn motion. Senator Harria, the President pro tempore of the Senate, sat up all last night looking up the authorities on this point, and was cocked and primed this morning with an elaborate decision sustaining Mr. Gray's point of or-der. An appeal was made from this decision by the Republicans, and the Democrats moved to lay that appeal on the table. By a tie vote the latter motion was lost. "The greatest living parliamentary authority," as Mr. Harris's friends are fond of describing him, was thus sat upon by the Senate, and it rattled the old gentleman to such an extent that he quickly announced that the motion to table the appeal having been carried, the next question was on the adoption of the Washburn amendment. A chorus of protests aroused the great parliamen-tary expert, and he discovered that in fact the next motion was on the question of sustaining the appeal. He corrected himself by saying that his mind had been diverted for the moment, and the vote on sustaining the appeal was lost by the same tie vote. The question then came on the adoption of the Washburn amendment, and by the same vote it was de-

Some misunderstanding was caused by the fact that the first of the three motions was carried and the last two defeated, and all by the tie vote of 32 to 32. This apparent paradox was made clear by the parliamentary explanation that an affirmative question must have a majority, and the decisive question was: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?" Senator Harris is generally very accurate in his statements and his decisions, but the ruling of the Senate against him seemed to have upset him altogether, for immedistely after making his first mistake he made another and worse one which caused a roar of laughter throughout the Senate. In his most emphatic and "that settles it" style, and with "The question is on the motion to lay the ap-

peal from the decision of the Chair on the ta-ble. Those in favor of this motion say aye, those opposed say no; the ayes have it——" The laughter of his colleagues caused him to realize that he had been going too fast, and he

stopped short. The upshot of the whole fight was that the bill went back to the conference committee without any instructions, and now the question is: What will happen next? The conferrees will have their first meeting on Monday, and according to the termined to stand firm. It is known, however, that under the surface the most determined effort is being made to come to an agreement. Of course this can only be brought about by one side or the other yielding everything in dispute. or by mutual concessions on the part of the conferrees of the two Houses. According to President, they are hopeful that such a mutual agreement can be reached without diffi-culty, and, indeed, they intimate that the have already been laid to bring about this result. For the past two or three days Speaker Crisp and leading members of the Senate and House have been in frequent consulta-tion, the object of which is to agree in advance upon a programme that can be carried out by o conference when it meets. So sanguine are some of those who have talked with the Prestdent that this can be done that they are already privately predicting that at the first or second meeting of the conference an agreement will be reached, and that by the close of the coming work a tariff bill will have been signed by the President. No endorsement of this rosy view of the situation can be obtained from any of the Denueratic Senators, however. The vote in the Security to-day makes it perfectly clear that the

The prediction of those who have the ear of the House conferees, that an agreement will be reached without delay, contemplates, of course, the retreat of Senators Gorman, Smith, and others, who have announced, time and time again, that if any of the Senate amendments are chaliged they will not vote for the bill. Either they must eat those words or the President must back down or there will be no Tariff bill. The chears by which the House conference expect to para a bill on the basis of mutual concessions contemplates, it is said, the amendment of the schedule by the substitution of flat 43 per cent, ad valorem duty the one-eighth differential now in the bill; a five percent, deduction in the coal and con achedules, with a reciprocal clause with reduction in other schedules, notably those re-lating to cotton and woollen manufactures. Of course such a plan as this would be agreeable to the President, who is ready to crawi out of any hole, but it would be strange indeed if the Senators who can defeat the hiff by a nod of the

vote of one Democratic Senator, in addition to

these already committed against the bill, car

head will permit themselves to walk into the trap set for them. At present they emphatically doclare that they will not.

A very interesting tals has been put in circulation to-day to the effect that the conferree can now pass a bill without further consulting the Senate by the simple process of agreeing to all the Senate amendments, reporting the bill back to the House, having it favorably acted upon and sent to the President for his signature entirely independent of the wishes of the Senate. Unfortunately for the success of this short cut it would necessitate an agreement by the conference to every item in the bill changed by the Senate, no matter how important or unimportant. This is entirely out of the question for the one reason, if no other, that several errors in Senate amendments have been discovered, the adoption of which would absolutely nullify whole sections of the bill. One of these err rateless to the duty on alcohol, which if allowed to stand as erroneously prepared would make the entire whiskey schedule inoperative. Whatever report is agreed to by the conference committee therefore must be submitted to the House and Senate, and voted upon before it is finally agreed to.

The sentiment of members of the House in favor of promptly agreeing to the Senate amendments and ending the bill to the President for his approval or veto is growing fast. The only enthusiastic supporters of the attempt to coerce the Senate are the members of the conference committee, and the pressure that is being brought to bear upon them is so strong that they may not be belie to resist it. Owing to the evenly divided vots in the Senate the stitlude of the Louisiana Senators in regard to the sugar schedule becomes again important in the negotiations in the conference committee. These Senators have formally announced that they may not be able to resist it. Owing to the evenly divided vots in the Senate to-day to strike out the differential duty practically assures to the Sugar Trust the protection which President Cleveland ple

THE CONTEST IN THE SENATE. Tie Votes on Motions Looking to Sending the Bill Back to Conference,

By the United Press. Mr. Gray opened the proceedings in the Senate to-day by saying that he had nothing further to say on his point of order. Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.) did have something to say, however, and he said it at length He opposed the point of order, which was on a specific matter in a bill interfered with a full and free conference, as contemplated by a full and free conference, as contemplated by
the rules. Mr. Manderson insisted that the motion to instruct was not out of order. If Mr.
Gray's motion prevailed, he said, what a superior advantage the House of Representatives,
with its power to instruct, would have
over the Senate, with no such power.
Mr. Manderson declared that there was no use
in mincing matters, and that the only reason
why the point of order was made was because
the striking out of the one-eighth cent differential duty on sugar would defeat the Tariff bill.
There was one more question of order. In it
was involved the very life of the Sugar Trust,
which had been so elequently denounced last
Friday by the Senator from Wisconsin, when he
made his motion to recede from the one-eighth
cent a pound differential.

"It is claimed," Mr. Manderson continued,
"in this chamber and outside, that that great
and powerful combination has tremendous
power over legislation, and it looks to me as
though it has. For, no matter how near we
come to the defeat of the differential one-eighth,
no matter how confident we may be that at
hast we have the Sugar Trust under our feet,
there is always found the one vote to prevent
this differential duty being stricken from the
bill, and I apprehend that it will be found so
to-usy.

"And now," said Mr. Manderson in concluthe rules. Mr. Manderson insisted that the mo

"And now," said Mr. Manderson in conclu-

"And now," said Mr. Manderson in conclusion, "that we have presented a parliamentary method of getting rid of this extraordinary duty,! shall expect the Senator from Wisconsin and others who agree with him to come to our support and strike from the Tariff bill this obnoxious feature, even if by doing so we destroy the bill which Senators themselves say nobody, either in the Senate or House, is in favor of. We have voted here under the threat that if this differential one-eighth is not kept in the bill there shall be no tariff legislation. That is the plain proposition here, and it may just as well be understood first as last, if the Chair shall sustain the point of order, and if that ruling shall be appealed from, a vote to sustain that deciaion is as directly a vote in favor of retaining this differential one-eighth as though that alone was the question involved."

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) submitted an argument against the point of order to prove that the rulings of each House have almost invariably recognized the right of each House to instruct its conference.

Mr. Harris, the President pro tem., decided that the power of each House was as absolute and complete in the absence of instructions as at any other time. As every feature of a conference report must be submitted to the Senate for its approval no power of the Senate was lost by failure to support or decision to support. He sustained Senator Gray's point of order, and declared that Senator Washburn's could not hold.

Mr. Washburn took an appeal, and Mr.

declared that Senator Washburn's could not hold.

Mr. Washburn took an appeal, and Mr. Faulkner (tem., W. Va.) moved that the appeal be laid on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Faulkner's motion amid great excitement. That excitement even affected the presiding officer to such an extent that when he meant to say that the yeas and nays were ordered what he actually did say was, "The ayes have it." The general laughter that broke out on this unintentional decision that the appeal was laid on the table apprised Mr. Harris of his blunder, which he immediately corrected by directing the roil to be called. The progress of the vote was watched with the keenest interest on both sides of the chamber and in the press and other galleries. That interest was intensified as each of the Populiat Senators and Senator Hill of New York voted with the Republicans against laying the appeal on the table. Finally the vote was announced as—yeas 32, nays 32.

"According to parliamentary usage," asid the presiding officer, "the noes have it; and by a tie vote, the motion to isy the appeal on the table fails." The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Bate, Serry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Brice, Call, Cock, Paulis, F. George, "disson,"

fails." The following is the voice in detail:

YES-Baie, Berry, Blackburn, Slanchard, Brice, Call,
Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, cibbsen,
Gorman, Gray, Hunton, Jones of Ariannas, Lindsey,
McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Bland, of Wiscondin,
Burrhy, Martin, Mills, Bland, of Wiscondin,
Surphis, Watsi, and White-St.

Nave-Adrich, Allen, Allison, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davia, Dixon, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger,
Hale, Handrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Jones of
Sevada, Kyle, Lodgo, McMillan, Manderson, Mischell
of Oregon, Fatton, Peffer, Ferkins, Flats, Proctor,
shoup, Squire, Teller, and Washburn-B2.

Pairs were announced between Sanators, But-

Shoup, Squirs, Teller, and Washburn—93.

Pairs were announced between Senators Rutler (S. C.) and Cameron (Pa.), Caffery (La.) and
Power (Mon.), Camden (W. Va.) and Pettigrew
(S. D.), Gordon (Ga.) and Wilson (Ia.), Harris
(Tenn.) and Sherman (O.), Jarvis (N. C.) and
Hoar (Mass.), McPherson (N. J.) and Morrili
(Vt.), Morgan (Ala.) and Quay (Pa.), Smith (N.
J.) and Irby (S. C.), both Democrats, and Voorhees (Ind.) and Wolcott (Col.), Mr. Stewart (Pop.,
Nev.) was present, but did not vote, nor was be
paired. This accounts for the whole number of
Senators—85.

Sonator Camden, before the vote was an

Nev.) was present, but did not vote, nor was he paired. This accounts for the whole number of Senators S5.

Senator Camden, before the vote was announced, attempted to transfer his pair so as to break the tie, but the Republicans objected and he did not persist.

The vote was then taken on the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?" There was the same intense excitement during the progress of this roll call, the same close scanning of votes, the same declaration of pairs, and the same resultyeas 32, nays 312, he vote being identically the same as the preceding one. The announcement of the presiding officer was: "According to parliamentary usage, it being a tie vote, the next have it, the affirmative having failed to carry it, and the Senate rules that the amendment in order."

The question recurred on the adoption of Mr. Washburn's amondment instructing the Senate conferres to recede from the differential duty of one-eighth cent per pound on sugar. Again the roll was called, and with precisely the same result as to numbers—yeas, 32; nays, 32—but not as to the side with which the victory rested, for now it was the Democrats who got the advantage of the tie. The announcement of the presiding officer was: "it being a tie vote the advantage of the tie. The announcement of the presiding officer was: "it being a tie vote the advantage of the tie. The announcement of the presiding officer was: "it being a tie vote the advantage of the tie. The announcement of the presiding officer was: "it being a tie vote the advantage of the fie. The announcement of the presiding officer was: "it being a tie vote the adventage was over for the time being.

Mr. Harria left the chair of the presiding officer was: "it being a tie vote the announced as Senators who then voted "no," and vice versa.

Mr. Gray's original motion to insist and to agree to the further conference requested by the House was then agreed to without a division, and the struggle was over for the time being.

Mr. Harria left

DEMOCRATS IN SARATOGA.

MAYOR GILROY ON HAND AS THE LEADER OF TAMMANY.

Senator Murphy Expected To-day, and Re-May Call the State Committee Together Within Two Weeks-The Cry of All Is that Democrats Must Get Together,

SARATOGA, July 27.-The Democratic colony in this famous summer resort was increased this afternoon by the appearance of Mayor Gilroy of New York and ex-Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn. Mr. Gilroy represents Tammany Hall and Mr. McCarren represents the reorganised Democratic organization of Kings county. It was never made more apparent than to-day that Mr. Gilroy is the leader of Tammany and its forces, and that Mr. Croker is out of it entirely. As Mr. Croker put it: "I am as dead as a leader of Tammany as John Kelly." Senator Murphy, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is expected o arrive from Washington to-morrow, and while he and Mr. Croker are on the pleasantest social terms, any talk of a political character concerning the campaign in New York county this fall will be with Mr. Gilroy. Mr. Croker will not even advise or give suggestions beyond those already known to all his friends for harmony in the ranks. It is a time for Democrata to get together, Mr. Croker says, and Mr. Gilroy and all other Democrats associated with him speak heartily in support of this policy. As Corporation Counsel Clark unhesitatingly de-clares: "There should be no trouble among Democrate in any part of the State. We should patch up the family differences and get to

It is the general opinion that Senator Murphy will call the Democratic State Committee to-gether within the next two weeks for the purpose of naming a time and place for the State Convention, at which suc-cessors to Gov. Flower and Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan are to be named, but before doing so it is the wish of Mr. Murphy and other Democrats to asertain the condition of affairs in every county, in the State. All of the Democrats talked with to-day said unhesitatingly that Senator Hill, Senator Murphy, and Gov. Flower, and all of the New York city and Brooklyn leaders, real-ize unmistakably the serious nature of the contest at hand. There is also the

in the States. All of the Democrate tailed with the dody and unbestizatingly that Senator Hills. Senator Mills. Senator Mills.

SARATOGA, July 27.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer is stopping at the United States Hotel. He has been here, off and on, for a number of days. With Mr. Platt and Mr. Depew, he forms the Advisory Committee of the Republican State Committee. He could not attend the last Republican Convention at Syracuse, where that "divine Providence ticket," as Mr. Platt called it, was nominated, but he will be at the next convention of his party, and, as a leader with many friends, he will be regarded and his counsels accepted. Mr. Miller and ex-Secretary Tracy and other Republicans have had a number of chats over the prospects of their party in the State this fall. Gen. Tracy does not care to say anything. He declared to-day that his opinions would not be considered of value, and he preferred to remain quiet. Mr. Miller has not given a public interview on the affairs of his party for several years, but after consideration he consented to speak to-day.

Mr. Miller was asked what in his opinion was the outlook for the Republican party in New

York State this fall. York State this fall.

"The present sentiment of the Republican
party in New York," he said. "especially in the country district, is one of comfortable confidence. The Republicans are determined to act in absolute concert in the fall elections, with the full expectation of winning. This is due to the fact that the present National Administration has failed to meet the expectations of its own party. The present condition of trade and trans-portation, in the manufacturing interests, is nerally charged to the failure of the Den cratic party to make the changes demanded in

their platform." "In your opinion, Senator, what will be the result of this ?" "The first result will be the election of a subtantially solid Republican majority north of

New York city to the next Congress." And in New York city?" Men in a position to know say that we shall

"Men in a position to know say that we shall elect several from the city. I should not be surprised if we returned five out of the New York city delegation to the next Congress. To do this we will have to nominate substantial business men—men representative of the business world, not mere politicians."

"To whom do you think the Gubernatorial nomination will go?"

"I do not think, so far as the nomination for Governor is concerned, that the epinion of the party has taken any set direction as yet. A large number of candidates have been mentioned—all respectable and competent men. The prevailing sentiment assems to be to nominate some one who will be recognized, not only by his own party, but by the opposition, as a representative man. I doubt if sentiment in that direction will be crystallized before the Convention is held. In other words, I believe that the coming Republican State Convention will nominate its own candidates."

"Who will they be !"

"No one can tell. The candidate for Governor must be a man who represents the whole party, and not a faction or an especial interest. This is one of the most important manufacturing and commercial States in the Union, and must be represented by a man thoroughly in touch with its interests and its people."

"What do you think of the most important manufacturing and commercial states in the Union, and the Republicans to control the Assembly, not withstanding the reapportionment. That, I be

lieve, will lead the party to nominate this year more than an ordinary set of men. The Constitutional Convention will, by its deliberationa, leave for the next Legislature work of great moment to the State. It will be the most limportant session of the Legislature for years. I have no doubt but that the Republicans are fully alive to its importance. If not, they ought to be. Only the best men obtainable should be put forth this year."

"In your opinion, Senator, what will be the important work left by the Constitutional Convention to the Legislature?"

"Well, there will be some amendments in regard to municipal questions. There will be some changes proposed in the fudiciary, and these, with the questions of appropriations for sectarian schools, are all-important, and require men of careful judgment to handle."

"There is a good deal of talk just now, Senator, of the boassians of ex-Sonator Piat."

"It is well known in the party in this State that I am not a believer in the boss system. It has never succeeded in the Republican party, and it never will. At the present time I will say that I do not believe that Mr. Platt wants to be a bosa, so-called, of the Republican party. The undoubted feeling in the party, among men whe are of prominence enough to be called leaders, is in favor of perfect freedom is regard to matters of party policy and the fullest said freest consultation in regard to candidates and as to the State and county matters, I do not believe that any one wanta to candidates and as to the State and county matters, I do not believe that any one wanta to candidates and as to the State and county matters, I do not believe that any one wanta to candidates and as to the State consultation in regard to candidates and as to the State and county matters, I do not believe the should come, and he promoved the beat and county in the form of the State Committee, and as the matter is now in their responsibility, if defeas should come, and he was a proposity that the present the present the party in the party in

most emphatically I am, and there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that I will get it."

"What majority do you expect?"

"Not less than 20,000 for the whole ticket, and it makes little difference whom we nominate, provided they are good Populists."

"Will you recognize women fully in making up your ticket this fail?"

"You bet we will. If we did not there would be trouble. The next Superintendent of Public Instruction will be a woman."

"What about the statement that your administration has injured Colorado commercially?"

"I am so damned alck of hearing that that I will not answer. The ones who say that are such damned liars.—" but here the representative women voter fied.

tive women voter fled.

ROWED FOR SIX DAYS. Terrific Struggle of Gloucester Fishermer

HALIFAX, N. S., July 27 .- Four fishermen belonging to the Gloucester schoopers Landscer and David A. Storey reached here to-day in the steamer Siberian from St. John's, N. F. They tell stories of fearful suffering from thirst and

the Landseer and Leon Maguire and Celestine Conchors to the Storey. St. John and Greer left

the Landseer and Leon Maguire and Celestine Conchors to the Storey. St. John and Groer left their vessel on the Grand Banks on July 11 to set trawls. There was a fog at the time, and when their work was a fog at the time, and when their work was done and they stayted to return, they found it impossible to do so, so dense had it become.

The first night they made a drag with the oars and tried to get some sleep. Next morning it was still foggy. Fortunately they had a compass with them, and, knowing the direction of the land, they started for it, sailing and rowing. On the third day the weather ramained the same, and they were both suffering intensely from thirst and hunger. On the fourth day they were in agony and becoming so weak they could barely handle the oars.

To alack their thirst they tried to drink sait water, but it only sickened them. It rained a little, and with their oil hats they managed to secure a small quantity of water. This strengthened and refreshered them, and they made better progress for a while.

On the 18th, after spending six days and seven ughts in the dory, they reached. Renewa, some distance from St. Johns. They boarded a fishing smack in the harber and got a drink of water, and then rowed ashore, where they were well cared for and sent to St. Johns, where they were taken charge of by United States Consul Molloy, who forwarded them to Halifax.

They will be sent to Boston by the steamer Olivette to-morrow.

The other two mon got astray from their achooner, the David A. Storey, on July 9, on the Grand Banks, and drifted about for three days and nights without food or water, being finally picked up by a flaning schooner and landed at Carbonare.

The want of nourishment told on them severely and when rescued they were very weak.

Justice of the Peace William Wilson of Jersey City, who was convicted of extortion and embezziement, and decided to appeal the case, has changed his mind. Judge Hudspeth gave some changed his mind. Judge Hudspoth gave some of the Justices who were convicted, or whe pleaded non vult, an opportunity to resign, with the understanding that their punishment would be regulated accordingly. Yesterday Justics Wilson thought better of his determination to fight the rase, and consented to resign and to make restitution of the money he had embassied. He will be sentenced next Wednesday.

Manhattan Beach,

MUTINOUS CONFICES IN A MINE. JAPAN'S They Put Dynamite in a Cor and Kill an

NASHVILLE, July 27 .- A mutiny among convicts employed in digging coal at the Tracy City mines, owned by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, occurred late this afternoon. W. H. Nelson, deputy warden, was killed, and two guards, named Farrell and Thurman, were wounded. Pete Hamilton, a convict, was shot

and killed by one of the guards.

The cause of the mutiny is not known. The convicts secured a piece of gas pipe, placed an explosive, supposed to be dynamite, in it, and attached a fuse. Putting the bomb in a mining car they shoved the car down a side entry. It same swiftly, and just as it passed Deputy Warden Nelson and some guards at the main entry the bomb exploded.

Nelson was instantly killed and Guards Far-

ell and Thurman were struck by flying pieces of pipe and timber. Hamilton, the convict who was killed, was standing further down the main entry, and when the guards recovered from the shock they fired at the mutinous convicts and Hamilton fell dead. There were 115 convicts in the mine at the time, and they refused to obey the order of the guards to come out.
Finally all but seventy were compelled to leave

the mine and return to the stockade. The seventy convicts were still in the mine at last reports, and a strong guard was stationed at the entrances to prevent a rush and an attempt at scape. There are about 300 convicts employed in the different mines at Tracy City.

Information of the meeting was promptly telegraphed to Warden Buchanan and Secretary of State Morgan, who quickly asked whether aid from the State authorities was needed. A negative was received, the guards at the mines believing they could quell the trouble and force the convicts to leave the mine.

a dramatic manner, during his trial, how he had reported these men's doings to President Martin of the Police Commission and asked him to have the Sergeants transferred. Capt. Doherty repeated that statement yesterday, but said he would add nothing to it.

"It might presjudice the cases of those men when they come up for trial," he said, "and I won't be the one to add to their troubles."

President Martin was asked about this matter resterday. He denied the Fruth of the whole story, and said that Capt. Doherty had never made such a report or request to him.

"If he had," Mr. Martin added, "those men would be dismissed men now, instead of being suspended pending a trial."

That there is war between Capt. Doherty and Mr. Martin from this time out there can be little question. The State Board of Prison Inspectors has or dered Mr. Kirk, Superintendent of Prisons, to go to Tracy City at once and assist in restoring

The explosion caused great excitement among the convicts in the other mines, but there was no serious trouble in handling them. Deputy Warden Nelson was about 50 years old. He in the last General Assembly of Tennesse representing Maury county. He received the appointment of deputy warden about a year

Mr. Nelson's death left the guards without any one to direct them, but Superintendent Kirk will reach Tracy City to-morrow morning and assume charge of the prison until Warden Dyer, who is absent, returns.

The latest information from the scene of the

rouble is that the convicts first refused to work, and that when their action was reported to Deputy Warden Nelson he went to the mine with a force of guards. When the convicts saw hem coming they placed the bomb in the car and started it off.

IN DANGER FROM FOREST FIRES.

A Wisconsin Town Threatened and a Train Waiting to Carry Away Its People. WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 27 .- The forest Northern Pacific and Omaha roads.

The town of Mason, Bayfield county, at the function of the Omaha and South Shore roads. down, was in danger of being entirely burned. Freight train No. 63 on the Omaha road was held at the town, with all the box cars attached that the engine could handle, so that at any time the people could get aboard and be carried

to places of safety.

The Omaha depot was burned; also the raffroad bridge, which is 550 feet long. One of the largest sawmills in the northern part of Wis-consin and a large planing mill belonging to John A. Humbert were burned.

The town has about 700 inhabitants, mostly men who are at work in the sawmills and planing mills, and their families. The entire town is owned by Mr. Humbert. The town is situate in an old slashing, and is surrounded with a growth of underbrush and old logs which burned

like tinder, TROLLEY CAR WRECKED.

More or Less Injured. PATERBON, N. J., July 27 .- A trolley car on the Paterson electric railway was wrecked on Market street at 0 o'clock to-night and a num ber of the passengers injured. The wrecked car was a trailer attached to a motor car going east. It jumped the track and was struck by an east side car travelling at a rapid rate of speed in an opposite direction. The trailer was rrecked, and the twalve passengers thrown among the débris.

Mrs. Adrian Van Riper of 103 Broadway and her daughter were injured about the body and head, but not seriously. Mrs. Fred Schnatz and her four-year-old child were buried in the wreck. She held the child free from the wreck until it was rescued. The others escaped with alight bruises.

SUICIDE OF AN OCTOGENABIAM He Shoots Himself with a Musket-His Sick Wife May Die from Shock,

Charles Domcke, a German, 82 years of age, of 89 Lincoln street, Newsrk, killed himself at nidnight with an old musket.

He put the muzzle in his mouth and pulled the trigger with his foot, His sick wife was in the next room and will probably die from shock.

JAIL BREAKERS FOILED. Out a Two-foot Hole in the Wall, but Ware

Discovered and Driven Back. BELVIDERE, N. J., July 27 .- The prisoners confined in the Warren county fail again made an attempt to escape last night. Among those in the plot was George Andrews, the condemned wife murderer. The prisoners secured a few tools and an iron bar, and with these made a hole two feet square in the wall of the jail. The hole was discovered by the jailer, and the men were driven back to their cells at the points of revolvers.

Slight Fire in the Worth House

to replace Mr. Nicoli,
Mr. Nicoli telegraphed from Southampton, L.
L. last night:
"My letter from Albany to Inspector Williams has been misinterpreted by some. I have ceased to be counsel for Commissioners and officers of the Police Department for one reason only. I still represent ex-Commissioner McClave. I should be glad to continue to represent all parties if it were possible. But the relations between my chemts, the Commissioners and certain of the officers, also my clients, make it impossible. The lawyer who has represented several clients in one matter may with propriety continue to represent any when the interests of some become appealed to these of others or their relations become annagembite. He may not directly or indirectly espouse either side. The reason expressed both to Commissioners and officers when the committee adjourned and the investigation by Commissioners was begun is my only reason for withdrawing."

Several of the Commissioners were at Headquarters yesterday, and it was said by one in authority that there would be another feature of the coming week in the Commissioners work that would interest the police force and the public.

This will be the decision and settlement of the pending cases against Capt. Richard O'Conner of the Liberty street station, his ward man. A fire in the cellar of the Worth House, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth treet, blocked Broadway for half an he evening. The fire was discovered by Policeman Woodin at 6:15 o'clock. He saw smoke issuing from the cellar grating on the Twenty-fifth street side, and found the lower part of the house charged with smoke. Woodin sent a special slarm from the Hoffman House.

The firemen put out the flames, which were confined to the cellar, with one stream of water and several fire extinguishers. The Worth House is a bachelor apartment house, run by Proprietor Stokes of the Hoffman House, who lives there himself. The stores on the Broad-way side were not injured.

Brought in a Shipwrecked Craw.

The new Commissioners, Murray and Kerwin, have read this testimony recently, and are now prepared to act.

Capt. O'Comor and his men are accused of having permitted a pool room to be in operation at the Merchant's Hotel at West and Cortiandt atreets, and his men of having assaulted three citizens there. Capt. Slevin is accused upon the testimony of Parkhurst agents of having failed to close disorderly houses in James and Cherry streets, and Capt. Price of having permitted a gambling house to be run in Alderman Parks's house in West Thirty-first street.

Writs of certionarl were issued resterday by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court to review the proceedings of the Police Commissioners in dismissing Patrolmen James White, Fresterick, Fielding, and Fresterick, B. Miller from the force. White was absent ten hours and forty-nine minutes without leave. Freiding was charged with being in a bar room.

Commissioner of Accounts Wahle called yesterday on Gen. Kurwin, the new treasurer of the Police Bepartment, and made arrangements to examine the affairs of the treasurer's office and the accounts of the police pension fund on Monday next. This is done at the request of Gen. The steamship Cienfuegos from Cuban ports and Nassau arrived here last night having on board the crew of nine men of the wrecked achooner Annie and Millard, which went ashore in a gale on Walker Key Reef, near Abaco, at 3 A. M. on July 12. The Annie and Miliard, Capt. Jones, iumber laden, from Pascagoula, Miss., June 28 for Rio de Janeiro, was a three-masted vessel of 175 tons burden. On July 10, at 4 P. M., near Nassau, she sprung a bad loak forward which caused Capt. Jones to make for that port. A severe gale came up on the morning of the ich and the vessel was thrown on the reefs. where she pounded to pieces in less than two hours. The lifeboats were manned, and the crew managed to get ashore at Nassau.

Coast Racers Beautiful new steamships Jamestown and Yorkiown, Old Dominion line to Old Point Com-fort - Jdn.

FIRST VICTORY

Many Chinese Lost by the Sinking

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR'S EFFECT IN EUROPE.

of Their Transports.

Russia and England Likely to Be Involved Over the Occupation of Port Hamilton-The Japanese Will Hold Coren's King as a Bosings for the Guarantee of Internal Reforms-Great Excitement in Shange hat - Business Suspended - Many Bes spatches to London Confirming the Bocine ration of War-No News at the Legations -Marines of the Craiser Baltimore Lands ed at Secul to Protect One Legation-Fighting Strength of the Two Countries,

SHANGHAL, July 27.-The statement that was has been declared between Japan and China is

The Japanese have announced that they will hold the King of Cores as a hostage until the internal reforms demanded by them shall have been satisfactorily guaranteed.

In Secul excitement is at a white heat. There has been considerable disorder, and an uprising of the people may come at any moment.

The Japanese victory, wherein a number of Chinese transports were sunk, was gained on Wedne day. The Chinese less of life was very great. The Chinese transports belonged to the fleet of eleven steamers which sailed from Taku on Friday, July 20, with 12,000 troops. The fleet left Taku under an escort of gunboats. The majority of the transports proceeded slowly with the gunboats, but the faster ones steamed at full speed, so as to land their troops as soon as possible. On the transports which arrived first at the Corean coast were a few hundred soldiers from the army of the north; most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with in-ferior firearms or merely bows and arrows.

The attack by the Japanese is described briefly in a despatch received this evening from Naga-saki. The firing was begun by a battery on the shore while the Chinese officers were trying to debark their men from the first steamer. The cruisers then steamed up and opened fire on all the transports, which were lying to, waiting to discharge the men. The Chinese were unable to make any effective resistance. They were thrown into great confusion and many jumped overboard to escape the hot fire, under which two transports suffered severely.

The Chinese officials here do not confirm these

despatches. They are exceedingly reticent as to every report concerning hostilities in Cores. The declaration of war has caused keen qu-

citement among all classes here. Business is virtually suspended, although many smaller firms have made desultory efforts to sustain their trade. The Europeans have gathered at the Shanghai Club to discuss the meagre reports from Corea. The position of the Japanese residents is precarious. For weeks the more pros-perous Japanese have been leaving the city, but many of the poorer and middle class still re-main. The Europeans best acquainted with the city think that the 58th police will be strong

enough to protect them from Chinese fanatics.

The Vicercy is confident that the northern army is sufficiently strong to cope with the Japanese force, and he does not intend to employ the southern army, except in case of extreme necessity. The mobilisation proceeds rapidly, and the preparations to emberk large bodies of the property of the country of the preparations of the preparations of the preparation of troops are making with unexpected energy. Singapore firms are providing many of the transports and stores. The Chinese Government bought two large steamers yesterday, and nego-

tlations for others are in progress.

London, July 27.—A special despatch to
Lloyds from Shanghal confirms the Central News despatches that war has been declared

between China and Japan.

The despatch from Lloyds' agent at Shanghai is confirmed by a telegram received at 1 o'clock this afternoon by Hugh Mathleson & Co., the Chinese Government agents in London.

A telegram received at the office of the Penin. sular and Oriental Steamship Company says positively that war has been declared and that hostilities have commenced. The officials at the Foreign Office and the Chi-

nese and Japanese legations reiterated this evening that no official news of the war had been received. Numerous cable despatches were delivered at the legations, but in no case could anything be learned concerning their contents. Many more merchants and shippers engaged in the Eastern trade have received cable grams this evening to the effect that war had been declared, hostilities had begun, and business had dropped almost to zero. Sir Thomas Sutherland, M. P., Chairman of the Peninsular nd Oriental Steam Navigation Company, said

in an interview this evening:
"China in the long run will be victorious, owing to her enormous resources and unlimited wealth. This is not a very fortunate position for Japan, who, in addition to her financial trouble, may have to cope with internal revoluion. China is fortunate in having such a financler as Sir Robert Hart, her Inspector-General of Customs, and such a soldier as Li Hung Chang, her Viceroy. China doubtless will employ only levies from the north and centre. The Cantonese, although turbulent, do not make good soldiers. Doubtless Japan has an advantage over China as regards war ships, but China will soon make this good. I expect that she will, if necessary, purchase European was

ships. J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., who is familiar with Eastern affairs, said: "The Japanese are the Frenchmen of the Pacific. The Chinese are

the Germans." The opinion among politicians here is that as the cruiser Baltimore has landed marines, the naval vessels of other countries will do the same. The Admiralty decline to give any infor-

mation on the subject.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under Colonial Secretary, announce that telegrams from the British Ministers at Tokio and Pekin received late last night related solely to negetiations to preserve peace between

China and Japan. On the Stock Exchange to-day Japanese securities have fallen three points and Chinese se-

curities one point. Sr. PETERSBURG, July 28 .- The Nova França

said yesterday in an inspired article;
"Russia can never permit Great Britain to occupy Port Hamilton. That would create a new Gibraltar a standing menace to Russia's scturity in the East."
Leaner, July 28.—The Morning Post says:

War between China and Japan is not to be lightly regarded. It is a question of European importance. Any alteration of the feudatory position of Corea must adversely affect China's guarantee to Great Britain of 1886."

Referring to the Port Hamilton question, the writer affirms that should Russia seek to alter her position or vary the guarantee in question, Great Britain would certainly have to reoccupy Port Hamilton. As regards the claim of suzerainty, the Post says the weight of swidence

is decidedly against Japan.
The Linity News says: "If it were a duel to the death, victory must eventually rest with China, it would then resemble the struggle between Northern and Southern States of North America. That quarrel admitted no compromise. Everybody knew that, given equal courage and resolution, numbers and resources must

"In many respects the present case is different. There can only be a short passage at arms, by the result of which the civilized world out-